Nippon Times

No. 16,717 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1945 Price 35 Sen

FUTURE OF ATOMIC POWER IS GRAVE QUESTION IN U.S.

Truman Will Address Congress On Subject; Scientists Urging World Control

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The gravest question now facing the world—development, use and control of nuclear power—was reflected today in the premise of an early presidental message on it, action in the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, important statement by atomic scientists and discussion throughout the nation.

President Truman announced that he will soon deliver a message to the congress stating whether he believes atomic bomb secret should be released to the other nations. Almost simultaneously, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended the creation of the joint Congressional Committee to study the development and control of Atomic energy.

The attitude of the scientists who developed the bomb was set forth in the front-page article in today's Herald Tribune by Peter Kihas, the paper's science expert.

Kihas reports that these scientists believe foreign nations can produce such bombs within a few years and feel that immediate steps should be taken to place nuclear power under world control.

Meanwhile, discussion as to whether bomb secrets should or should not be revealed to the world and what method of world control should be established continued in newspaper editorials and radio programs as well as in offices, factories and homes throughout the United States.

Scientists Form Groups

Men who developed the bomb, Kihas wrote, are channelling their opinion through the newly formed "Association of Oak Ridge Scientists at Clinton Laboratories" which is said to comprise 96 per cent of the civilian physicists, Chemists, engineers and biologists, at the main research and development laboratory of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, atomic bomb project.

Similar groups, Kihas said, have been formed recently at atomic bomb development centers in Chicago and Las Alamos, New Mexico.

Kihas added that atomic scientists reported the agreement on their responsibility to point out to the American people the certain facts about the bomb which may clarify its military and political implications.

No Monopoly on Atom Bomb

As part of their informational program, he said they issued the following statement:

"We can claim no enduring monopoly in the possession of the atomic bomb. Other scientists can apply fundamental principles perhaps more successfully than we have done. Other nations anxious for their own security will endeavor to develop such weapons.

"In our own work, one of the main impediments was the fact that large-scale efforts and expenditures had to be decided upon on the basis of purely theoretical productions. Every minor setback was extremely serious and reopened the question of whether development of the weapon during the war was feasible and whether our large-scale development was really justifiable.

"These questions now have been answered and other countries know they can produce such bombs within a few years without any detailed technical information from us."

One suggestion discussed by atom scientists, Kihas said, runs as follows:

Nuclear Power Must Be Controlled

"A World Security Council must be made the only custodian of nuclear power in the world. An international technical panel responsible directly to the World Security Council should be setup. Its first duty should be investigation of all sources of the critical materials. Immediate and complete control of such sources by the council itself should then be established.

"Provision should be made for further thorough geological surveys and extension of control to new areas: No nation whether or not it is a member of the United Nations may be permitted to interfere with this program.

"Secondly all nations must agree to complete and intimate periodic inspections of all scientific technical industrial and military establishments by panel, which is to make public all findings. Inspections must be universal to be effective. International inspectors must be backed by the full might of the council.

"Thirdly, all relevant scientific and technological advances regardless of publication elsewhere must be reported directly and immediately to the technical panel of the council which is to be charged with the responsibility of universal dissemination of all such information.

"All scientists should and will be honor bound to implementation of such regulations."

The atomic bomb question was discussed last Friday in the Cabinet meeting and on Sunday, President Truman announced that he would take personal responsibility for the administration policy on the subject. It was explained, however, that the President did not intend to play a lone hand and that the Congress will have to decide the question by legislative action.

China Said Dispatching 1st Army to Take Part In Japan's Occupation

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 27.—The National Government of China will dispatch the newly organized First Army, which distinguished itself on the Burma front, to participate in the occupation of Japan. In the meanwhile, the Central Army is retaining Fenghwahsien, Chekiang province, the native place of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It is also reported that with the disarming of the Japanese troops, Wang Hui-wu, Commander of the Fourth Field Army, ordered the reorganization of the guerilla corps stationed at Changsa and Hengyang.

U.S. ARMY IS DISCHARGING 50,000 MEN EACH MONTH

Patterson Declares Selective Service Calls Should Be Continued

New U.S. Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, in a press conference on September 27, an hour after he was sworn in, said that the Army is discharging veterans at the rate of 50,000 each month. By next July, he added, the American Army will probably stand at about 1,640,000.

Secretary Patterson continued, "We had difficult problems of a military character in the period of transition from war to peace. We must make sure that the victory that has been won does not slip through our grasp. We do not want any risks of a World War III."

He said that the task of enforcing the surrender of Japan and Germany and the occupation of the hostile territories allotted to the United States, obviously cannot be carried on without the proper military strength.

Secretary Patterson continued, "At the same time, we must push forward at full speed the reduction of our wartime army to the far smaller army required to enforce the surrender. That means, according to today's estimates, the shrinking of a force of 8,000,000 men to a force of less than 2,000,000 by July of next year. It means the return to civilian life of 7,000,000 by the end of next June, assuming that selective service calls are continued to furnish replacements. And they should be continued if simple justice in the way of prompt release is to be done to the men now in the army."

U.S. 7TH FLEET'S STRENGTH

Is Equivalent to old Asiatic Fleet, Adm. Kinkaid Reveals

Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, in a press conference in Chungking before he left for Nanking declared that the U.S. 7th Fleet in reality is equivalent to the old U.S. Asiatic Fleet, according to a Chungking dispatch dated September 27.

Admiral Kinkaid said that the 7th Fleet is made up of aircraft carriers, battleships, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and other amphibious crafts with the total complement of about 80,000 men which is much superior in strength than the old Asiatic Fleet. With Shanghai as its main base the 7th Fleet will cooperate directly with the American armed forces in China, he added.

ANLC Picks Prichard

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Major General Vernon E. Prichard, former Commanding General of the First Armored Division of Italy, has been assigned to the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner's office for duty in Europe. He will be Assistant Central Field Commissioner For European and Mediterranean areas, with headquarters in Paris, according to ANLC commissioner McCabe.

ALLIED CONTROL OF JAPAN IS WELCOMED BY LIPPMAN

Says Radically Different Situation Exists in Japan; Military Government Not Wanted

Columnist Walter Lippman in a penetrating study of the problems connected with the occupation of Japan welcomed the proposal by the Allied Powers for the setting up of an Allied Control Commission for Japan, according to a San Francisco broadcast of September 28. He said that there would be no point in complicating the Japanese occupation by introducing other Allied armies and that there is no reason to think that they are asking for that.

Writing in the New York Herald Tribune, Mr Lippman said that it is not surprising that the Allies have proposed an Allied Control Commission for Japan. He said it does not appear that the Allies are asking that Japan be divided into sections of occupation. They are asking, not for an Allied military administration as in Germany, but for Allied control of policy which the American forces dictate to Japan.

"It would be shortsighted," he declared, "if we did not welcome this move. The last thing we should do is to determine the future of Japan with our allies sitting on the sidelines and free to criticize us without sharing the responsibilities."

Columnist Lippman went on to explain that the occupation of Japan represents a radically different problem from the occupation of Germany. Declaring that there is a great deal of misunderstanding on this point and as a result some are complaining that Japan is being treated more leniently than Germany, he declared that the situation is so different in both countries that both has to be treated differently.

He explained, "At the time of the Japanese surrender, there was a Japanese Government which was willing and able to surrender, but there was no such government in Germany. Hitler had no legal successor and none could arise. Some had deliberately destroyed all institutions of the German state which could have produced the post-Hitler government in Germany. When the Nazis fled or committed suicide, there was no king, no parliament, no central German authority of any kind left. The Allies, therefore, had to provide a central German government. It was not a question of whether they liked it or not. They had to do it because there was no German government left after the collapse of the Nazis.

"In Japan, on the other hand, there was a Japanese state centered upon the Emperor. It was able to form a new government which could surrender and did. The Emperor was not the equivalent of Hitler. That equivalent of Hitler in Japan was Tojo.

"If in Germany there had existed above Hitler either a king or a president who could remove him and replace, then the situation in Germany would have been comparable to that of Japan."

Mr. Lippmann declared that there is another reason why the German problem is so much more complicating than the Japanese. The frontiers of Japan which is a group of islands, he said, are fixed by the ocean. The frontiers of Germany has to be fixed by man and for more than 1,000 years they have never remained fixed for very long.

"The German problem is complicated also by the fact that Germany was invaded from all sides before she was defeated," the columnist pointed out. "Japan surrendered before she was invaded. Thus in Germany there were several Allied armies on the ground who stayed to occupy it. In Japan, however, there was only one army. That was the American army because there was a Japanese army which was able to surrender. If Japan had fought on until she was overrun, there would have been Russian, British and Chinese armies, as well as Americans in Japan. Then the situation would have been same as that which exists in Germany."

The commentary by Mr. Lippman then arrived at the conclusion that "there would be no point whatever in complicating the Japanese occupation by introducing other Allied armies. There is no reason to think that our allies are asking for that."

He added, "The present unified military command ought not to be objectionable to them inasmuch as our allies have been invited to have observers on the ground and have their voice in the determination of policies. The only lasting settlement with Japan will be a settlement to which the Japanese have learned to adapt themselves at which the British, Chinese and Russian as well as American have a best of interest in perpetuating it."

Safeguarding of Public Health in Japan Is Ordered by Allied Supreme Commander

Safeguarding of public health in Japan during the coming winter was made a major responsibility of the Japanese government by the terms of a directive given it Friday by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces.

The order requires the Ministry of Health and Welfare to launch an immediate survey to determine disease prevalence in each prefecture of the country, the number of hospital facilities and the adequacy of laws to control public health.

In addition, the Japanese will be required to provide the Supreme Commander with weekly reports on the index of communicable diseases; to make examination and cause detention of cases suspected of infection by communicable diseases, and to immediately immunize any disease likely to affect public health.

The Japanese must restore water and sewerage systems with the least possible delay and to reopen all hospitals, or provide emergency hospitals, as soon as possible. Civilian laboratories for the manufacture of sera and vaccines will be restored to operation, and special emphasis will be given control of venereal diseases.

Finally, the Ministry will cause maintenance of a port quarantine control, and direct distribution of all civilian wholesale and Army and Navy medical and sanitation supplies, and of all military foodstuffs where needed.

ORGAN SET UP TO GUARD ARMY, NAVY EQUIPMENT

Will Also Carry Out Disposal Of Material Returned to Japanese Government

In order to keep intact and guard the military equipment and supplies of the Imperial Army and Navy which are to be handed over to the Allied forces and also to carry out the disposal of some of those materials which are to be returned to the Japanese Government, a special investigation department was established within the Home Ministry on September 28, says Domei.

Branches will be set up in Tokyo and Osaka, and practical matters are to be handled by eight Governments-General. In this connection, instructions were given to all the chiefs of the home affairs sections and chiefs of police sections of prefectural governments north of the Kanto district at the Home Ministry on Friday. Similar instructions will be given in Osaka and Fukuoka on the following day.

In order to effect impartial distribution of the material to be returned to the Government, a special commission will be set up in the Cabinet, and in this connection, Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki requested the understanding of the Cabinet at Friday's meeting.

NAVY SEEKS MISSING MEN

U.S. Sends Out Search and Rescue Parties to Pacific Islands

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 28.—Navy headquarters on Wednesday announced that search and rescue missions are being conducted in the Pacific islands and part of the Asiatic mainland to recover missing Allied military personnel.

Groups were organized for assignment before Japan surrendered. One group left Iwojima on September 15 on the mission expected to take 26 days.

One unit reported finding three American graves on Kapingemarangi or Greenwich Island. This is about 380 miles northeast of Kawieng, New Ireland. It is believed the bodies were those of Liberator crew members who were shot down. They will be taken to Guam for identification and burial.

REMAINING IN SWITZERLAND

Siamese King Studying at Lausanne Univ.; Staying 3 More Years

Domei

LAUSANNE, September 28.—Twenty-year-old King of Siam Ananda Mahidel Maher who is studying for a degree of Doctor of Law in Lausanne University does not intend to return to his country for at least three years, according to circles close to him.

The present Prime-Minister of Siam, Nom Rajwong Seni Pramoj, who was the former Siamese Minister at Washington, is stated to be liberal in his views and is expected to develop a policy of friendship toward major Allied Powers and neighboring countries such as India and Burma.

London Meeting Continuing

Domei

PARIS, September 26.—France expects the meeting of the "Big Five" foreign ministers in London to last a few more days, the French Foreign Office spokesman said today. The spokesman after a phone call to London also denied reports in French newspapers that Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, would be returning to Paris either tonight or tomorrow morning.

FREE NEWS ASSOCIATION BEING SPONSORED HERE

Independent Agency Planned By Papers Here Will Be on Lines of American A.P.

Domei

NEW YORK, September 27.—Executive heads of the three leading Japanese newspapers said today in a message to Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, that they were sponsoring the formation of a free and independent news association to furnish news of the world to papers of Japan.

The message was sent by Nagataka Murayama, President of the Asahi; Shingoro Takaishi, President of the Mainichi and Matsutaro Shoriki, President of the Yomiuri-Hochi, in response to individual telegrams sent them by Cooper calling for the restoration of a cooperative news association in Japan along the lines of the Associated Press.

The message from the Japanese newspaper leaders followed the recent order by General MacArthur, directing the Japanese government to remove all barriers to the collection and distribution of news and stripping the Domei News Agency of its monopolistic privileges and government subsidy.

The message to Cooper said that the association sponsored by three Japanese newspapers would gather and distribute to members not only domestic, but also international news. It added that two other Tokyo papers and 11 representatives of provincial papers are being invited to participate. The message stressed the new association is to be organized by newspapers' free will without any government help or control.

MacArthur's order stripping Domei of its special privileges had stated that the agency was to be subject to competition from whatever news services choose to enter the field.

COMMITTEE STUDIES ATOM

12-Man Joint House Group to Probe Atomic Energy

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the resolution for forming the joint house committee, to study the control and use of atomic energy. The recommendation made by Senator Arthur Vandenberg calling for a 12-man committee—six from each house—was unanimously approved. The proposed $50,000 appropriation was cut to an allowance of $15,000 by the Senate Committee.

Meanwhile, Doctor Malcolm Dole, professor at Chicago's Northwestern University last night said that that atomic energy could not be put to practical peacetime use until several additional discoveries are made.

Dr. Dole who served as acting technical director of one of the plants at Oak Ridge, Tennessee declared that the commercial use of atomic energy necessitates the discovering of a cheaper method of obtaining 235 or finding cheaper materials from which energy can be gained. He added that scientists will have to learn more about how the sun generates its energy in order to device similar processes of their own.

Zhukov to Visit U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Commander of the Red Army in Germany, has accepted an invitation from President Truman to visit the United States, the White House announced yesterday. Marshal Zhukov arrives in New York by air on October 4. Arrangements for the visit is being handled by the War Department.

U.S. OCCUPATION POLICY DISCUSSED BY ACHESON

No Allied Country Being Excluded From Taking Part in MacArthur's Program

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson discussed United States Policy on the occupation of Japan with members of the press today and declared that all Allies accepted General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Allied Commander.

He emphazised that there was no disposition on the part of the United States to exclude any of the Allies from participation in the program being carried out by MacArthur.

Acheson pointed out, however, that the United States had to take immediately to initiative and act when speed was essential.

When queried on United States policy toward Spain, Acheson said this was clearly outlined at the United Nation's conference in San Francisco and more so at the Potsdam conference.

He said that actually United States policy was stated in March, 1945, in a letter to Ambassador Norman Armour. He said that the late President Roosevelt stated in the letter that the Spanish regime had associated itself with our enemies and was not acceptable to us.

Acheson referred question on other European developments to Secretary of State James Byrnes. He said Byrnes will return to Washington from London within two or three days.

Acheson said financial talks with the British representatives in Washington were proceeding very satisfactorily and that they were still in the field of getting complete facts. He said that the British have discussed problems with complete frankness.

Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, Chinese Ambassador to Washington called on Acheson earlier this morning.

TOLD TO ARREST SUSPECTS

8th Army to Grab Men Who Took Part in Palawan Massacre

General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander, has ordered the Eighth Army to apprehend 34 Japanese officers and men suspected of participation in the massacre of Allied prisoners of war at Palawan in the Philippines on December 14, 1944, according to a PRO release.

On that date, more than 100 prisoners of war were herded into a group in an air raid shelter where they were set afire by buckets of gasoline and lighted torches. Those escaping from the shelter were mowed down by machineguns and handgrenades or bayoneted by the Japanese.

Suspects are: 2nd Lt. Isao Abe, 1st Lt. Masaichi Abe, 2nd Lt. Haruo Chino, 2nd Lt. Shinichi Fujii, Sgt. Haruo Furukawa, 2nd Lt. Toshio Homma, 2nd. Lt. Kogi Honda, Masaki Kawane, Capt. Toshio Kitani, Capt. Nagayoshi Kojima.

1st. Lt. Masato Maeda, Prob. Off. Hiroji Miyai, Sgt. Major Tatsuji Murakami, 2nd Lt. Kichiyoshi Nakamura, Sgt. Minoru Nakamura, 2nd Lt. Shigemasa Nakamura, 1st. Lt. Rokumi Obayashi, 1st. Lt. Ryoji Ozawa, 1st Lt. Masahiko Sato, 1st. Lt. Yoshikazu Sato.

Lt. Col. Oie Satoshi, 1st Lt. Tsunaharu Shoji, 1st Lt. Katsugi Sugitami, 1st Lt. Enkai Tajima, 1st. Lt. Seikan Tajima, 2nd. Lt. Kazuo Tanizakari, WO Isami Tominaga, 1st Lt. Maoshi Toyonaga, 1st Lt. Enkai Tsukaishi, Sgt. Zen Watanabe, Capt. Ishirio Yamane, Capt. Shozo Yonemura, 2nd. Lt. Shigeyoshi Yoshiyama, 1st Lt. Sho Yoshiwara.

Wainwright Warns Public

Domei

SYRACUSE, September 27.—The United States was warned on September 23 to "keep our guard" and never again "be careless" by General Jonathan Wainwright, former Commander of the U.S. Army in the Philippines," in an address here on the "Syracuse (New York) Remembrance Day" program.

Clemency Boards Created

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The War Department has put into operation newly created clemency boards to review cases of about 33,500 military prisoners, Secretary of War Robert Patterson announced.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Saturday.

Fine, later cloudy with easterly winds and gradually turning unfavorable toward night.

U.S. Economic Group Scheduled for Japan, Says New York Paper

The September 28 issue of the Wall Street Journal reported that an economic mission is to go to Japan and it is believed that this has been confirmed by the U.S. State Department, according to a New York dispatch. Since Japan is a former enemy, she does not rate any United Nations relief.

NAVAL BLOCKADE OF JAPAN BARED AS MOST EFFICIENT

Complete Strangulation of Japanese Garrisons in Pacific Saved by Surrender

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 27.—Evidence accumulated since Japan's surrender discloses that the United States naval blockade of Japan's Pacific holdings eliminating 120,000 by-passed Japanese troops was the most efficient campaign of its type in naval warfare, the United States Navy reported here today.

Fleet headquarters was told by the forces participating in the landings in the first phases of the Japanese occupation that because of the blockade, the Japanese were unable to get a single surface ship to outpost garrisons for many months.

The navy said that if the war had continued much longer, Japan's former island strongholds would have fallen one by one because the garrisons would have been wiped out by starvation. The navy gave as an example that when the American forces landed on Wake Island, 1,200 survivors of the Japanese garrison had only 17 days rations left and the Commander said that 2,000 of his forces had already died of starvation while hundreds were killed by American shells and bombs.

The battle against Japanese garrisons at other outposts was being won by the same illnesses and starvation, the occupation missions reported. The garrison on Naleolap was reduced from 3,000 to 1,000. No ship had arrived at Mille since December, 1943 and its garrison dwindled from 5,000 to 2,000. The garrison of 1,000 remained on Wotje of the original 3,000.

The navy said that the same process of strangulation was being applied to the Japanese homeland when the Japanese surrendered.

ARMY, NAVY MEN RETURN

1,629 From Mereyon Arrive at Beppu Harbor September 26

The hospital ship, Takasago Maru, the first to have been dispatched to bring back the Japanese overseas, entered Beppu Harbor on September 26, bringing back 1,629 servicemen including 788 of the army under command of Major General Katsuzo Kitamura and 841 of the navy under Captain Yoshinobu Miyata from Mereyon Island of the Caroline Group.

The ship is reported to have left the island on September 19. The army units are made up by those who mostly hail from Shikoku and the Chungku area and the navy units by those who are natives of Kure.

On September 27, all the sick and wounded were landed. The others were scheduled to disembark on Saturday to return to their homes.

To bring back the Japanese on Wake Island, the Takasago Maru is expected to leave the Yokosuka area on October 6 and return to Uraga on October 21. All the Japanese there will be brought back in one trip.

Weidemann Taken to Manila

Domei

MANILA, September 28.—Captain Fritz Weidemann, former personal adviser to Adolf Hitler and German Consul General in San Francisco in 1939, arrived here by plane on Sunday in "protective custody" after being arrested in Tientsin. An American naval officer who accompanied Weidemann said that he would be taken to Washington for final determination of his status.

3 Big Dailies Banned

Tokyo's three leading dailies, the Asahi, Mainichi, and Yomiuri-Hochi had their September 29 issue prohibited from circulation by orders of the Home Ministry. Their publication of the accounts concerning the recent interview granted by His Majesty the Emperor to the American correspondents is said to be the cause of the Home Ministry's action.

BIG SLASH IS EFFECTED IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET

¥1,779,000,000 Cut in General Accounts Approved by Cabinet Thursday

A drastic cut of more than ¥1,779,000,000 features the compilation of the budgets of the General Accounts for the 1945-46 fiscal year which was referred to and approved at the Cabinet meeting held on Thursday. As a result of the cut the total of the budgets has been compressed to ¥27,523,000,000.

In view of the new situation arising after the end of war, the Government by means of the foregoing cut, intends to exercise thrift in the budgets of the General Accounts for the present fiscal year. It is thus aimed to compress to the minimum extent the deficiency in the budgets resulting from decreased annual incomes.

In this connection, the Finance Ministry, on Thursday, issued the following statement:

The figures of cuts in the budgets of the General Accounts for the 1945-46 fiscal year have been decided at Friday's Cabinet meeting as follows:

Items	(A)	(B)	(C)
Total	2,405,032	374,[illegible]	1,7[illegible]
Present fiscal year	1,073,838	247,734	[illegible]
Disbursements from reserve funds	190,434	nil	[illegible]
Amount turned over from previous fiscal year	124,7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(A)—Reduction amount (in ¥1,000 unit).
(B)—Other account (in ¥1,000 unit).
(C)—Total in ¥1,000 unit).

The following are the items for which cuts were made:

1. Special Expenditures: Out of the total of ¥21,200,000,000, a total of ¥126,924,000 was cut affecting the items of bond expenditures, [illegible] to be paid local governments, military relief expenditure and grants in connection with taxation.

2. Subsidies: Out of the total of ¥6,000,000,000, a cut of ¥1,00[illegible]000 was made in relation with the compensation for difference of prices of articles with coal as the main item, grants for air defense activities and other grants.

3. General expenditures: Out of the total of ¥2,100,000,000, a cut of more than ¥296,000,000 was made through slashing expenditures for engineering works and harbor facilities and through a 10 per cent cut in the expenditure for the [illegible] work of payment of salaries of Government officials.

4. Reserve funds: Out of the ¥4,200,000,000, a cut of more than ¥190,000,000 was made by the suspension of the production of pine-root oil, suspension of dispersion of warehouses and suspension of expenditures in connection with air defense activities.

5. Amount turned over from previous year's budgets: a reduction of more than ¥161,000,000 was effected in connection with the air defense measures expenditure and repairing expediture.

In the meantime, it was decided that a revision in the budgets resulting in future from a reform in the Government's administrative organization and a reduction in the personnel of the Government officials will be effected upon the decision of the Government's policy in this regard. Therefore, no consideration was given to the matter of the reduction of Government officials and only routine expenditure for payment of the salaries of the Government officials was slashed by 20 per cent.

It was pointed out that in the compilation of the budgets, a total of ¥1,779,000,000 was economized but in the phase of the annual incomes, it is expected that the [illegible] will show a decrease of ¥4,0[illegible]000 and that the profits accruing from the Government's monopolies will be reduced by ¥1,500,000,000. Thus, the deficiency in the budgets amounts to ¥3,800,000,000. For covering up the deficiency in the budgets, it is expected that a bill of an additional budget for issuing deficit covering bonds will be submitted to the next session of the Diet.

Raps Japanese Doctors

Domei

LONDON, September [illegible].—The Melbourne radio reported that an Australian ex-prisoner of war who arrived in Brisbane on Thursday in a 20,000-ton Dutch hospital ship, said that Japanese doctors in the notorious Changi prisoner of war camp at Singapore resorted to hypnotism of patients when performing major surgical operations because there were no anaesthetics. He stated many amputations were performed by the doctors using [illegible] but handsaws.

UNDERSTANDING HELPED BY 'BIG 5' FOREIGN HEADS

Foundation Laid for Future Accomplishments, New York Columnists Agree

Domei

NEW YORK, September 24.—The American columnists, Major George Fielding Eliot and Anne O'Hare McCormick, agreed in their respective columns today that even though results were not as hoped for, the delegates had learned a lot from the first Foreign Ministers' conference.

Miss McCormick's dispatch from London to the New York Times' presents that the results of the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers will not come up to expectations. This is frankly admitted by most participants. The dispatch is in substance as follows:

The American delegation expected the most and is therefore the most disappointed. The French are philosophic even though they have not yet succeeded in opening the discussion on the one subject that interests them vitally—the exclusion of the Rhineland and the Ruhr from the central administration of Germany.

The British claim they anticipated delays. They argue that whenever disagreement has been narrowed to a point where a compromise can be worked out by experts, as on the question of the Trieste, the chief negotiators have accomplished as much as could be hoped for in the first round.

The Russians do not confide what they think of the rate of the progress, but since Foreign Commissar Vyacheslov M. Molotov has spent a lot of time discussing the points of procedure, possibly his idea of the purpose of this first meeting is to hammer out a method of approach to a long series of concrete agreements that have to be made before a general peace treaty can be formulated.

The Chinese are polite and attentive spectators, rather than active participants, in debates over Europe and Africa. Their chief interest is in precedent being established for the Pacific.

The delegates may not have achieved what they expected, but they have certainly learned a great deal from this conference. The relative positions have been made clear. So has the fact that there are no separate questions or separate solutions. They all dovetail and if they are not treated as a whole, and as of equal interest to all the great powers, any settlements cannot be made to work.

Russia has a valid concern in the future of Africa and the Mediterranean and so has the United States. The concern of both is only in the free development of and free communications and peace in these areas.

Major Eliot in a dispatch from Washington to the New York Herald Tribune reports that there is little tendency in Washington to be unduly pessimistic over the fact that the first meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers has hardly been an outstanding success in terms of concrete results. He continues in gist:

There is rather a tendency to agree with the Moscow dispatches, which take the view that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the present relations of the great Powers. It is true that the five Foreign Ministers are probably going to leave London without having come to an agreement on any of the peace treaties which they met in London to discuss; but it is pointed out here that the Council of Foreign Ministers is a continuous agency which goes right on working even when the principal members are not present. There is no real reason, in Washington's view, for the tone of the British headlines which speak of a dismal failure.

The present meeting of Foreign Ministers must be regarded as merely a preparatory one. It has at any rate begun to clear away the debris of details.

The five Foreign Ministers have come to know one another and to begin to understand each other's point of view. They depart for their respective capitals leaving behind their deputies to continue labors over the details, leaving behind also the secretariat which will do so much of the hard work which is the foundation for successful accomplishments at any international gathering.

When the five Ministers meet again, it will be under better-ordered conditions and with much improved prospects for constructive results.

The work had been begun even though the Ministers had to begin it themselves. From now on, the new organization can be expected to function much more smoothly and effectively, though it may still suffer from growing pains. The next meeting of the Ministers cannot be far distant; when it takes place the result of the present preliminary and exploratory discussions and of the intervening period of staff work will become apparent.

There is no reason for anxiety considering the circumstances, over the departure of the Ministers from London this time without major results to be chalked up.

Should the next meeting fail likewise, it will be time enough to talk of the "dismal failure and insurmountable obstacles." But it is safe to venture the prophecy that it will not fail, because the reasons for the present failure will have been largely eliminated.

U.S. to Lease Bases At Galapagos Isles, Ecuador Announces

Domei

QUITO, September 28.—The United States will be permitted to lease bases in the Galapagos Islands, the Ecuadorian Ambassador to Washington announced on Tuesday. Ecuador will retain sovereignty over the islands and all fishing rights, the Ambassador stated. He added that Ecuador will be granted loan for road construction and development of agriculture under the agreement with the United States.

LIPPMANN COMMENTS ON LONDON CONFERENCE

Declares Foreign Ministers Alone Cannot Work Out Specific Settlements

Another American columnist to discuss the important Foreign Ministers' Conference in London was Walter Lippmann who, writing in the New York Herald Tribune, said that the London meeting has once again disclosed that foreign ministers cannot work out specific settlements unless there is agreement on the question which only the heads of their governments can deal with, according to a San Francisco dispatch of September 27.

Mr. Lippmann said that there are questions of power—of how far and for what purpose each of the leading nations is to exert influence beyond its own borders. The specific problems are insoluble by the foreign ministers until the fundamental relationship of their governments is no longer unclear and uncertain, he said.

The columnist declared that the fundamental relationship is connected with postwar financial, military, economic and political capacity as well as needs, intentions, and ambition.

For instance, he pointed out, the United States is interested in Trieste because it raises the question of how far west the Soviet Union wants to extend its influence. The Russians are interested in American interests in the Bulgarian and Rumanian elections because they believe it raises the question of how close to their borders the British and Americans are going to extend their influence.

Issues of this kind cannot be settled by the foreign ministers alone, Mr. Lippmann emphasized. Only Premier Josef Stalin can settle for the Soviet Union. For the United States, only the President of the United States can settle it. For Britain only the Prime Minister can settle it. But "we must not Britain only the Prime Minister can settle it. For Britain only the Prime Minister can settle it. But "we must not jump to the conclusion that we cannot make a world peace settlement merely because it has been demonstrated that the basic issues of power and influence can be dealt with only with the chiefs of state," the columnist stated.

He went on to say, that this is no reflection whatever on the foreign ministers. It is only another way of saying that they do not have the final authority on issues which cannot be settled without that final authority, he declared.

N.E.I. CHINESE PRIVILEGED

Will Be Asked to Take Part in Democratic Administration

Representatives of the 1,000,000 Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies will be asked to take part in a democratically ruled Indonesia based on the United Nations Charter, a Dutch Government representative announced in Java, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The spokesman said that his government is reviewing future plans for a democratic administration for the Netherlands East Indies. This will probably mean that the Chinese communities in the East Indies will have the greatest share in the government.

In the prewar days, it is recalled that the Chinese were represented by several prominent Chinese who were either elected or appointed members of the People's Council.

Immigration Body Meets

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The House Immigration Committee on Tuesday reported to the House providing for a new admission into the United States of husbands, wives and children of Americans who have served honorably in the United States armed forces in World War Two. At the same time, the committee rejected the bill which would grant automatic citizenship to foreigners who have married American citizens in the armed force.

WORLD TRADE UNIONISTS ATTACK BRITISH TACTICS

Citrine's Speech Denounced as Delaying Formation of New Trade Unions Federation

Domei

PARIS, September 27.—Delegate after delegate to the World Trade Union Conferenec here today denounced the "delaying tactics" of the British delegation headed by Sir Walter Citrine in completing plans for getting up a world federation of trades unions.

Sir Walter Citrine yesterday made British participation in the new federation dependent on the successful negotiations with existing international trades unions organizations. Today's session was presided over by Vasili Kuznetsov, leader of the Soviet delegation. French delegate Molini opened the attack by expressing astonishment at proposals to delay the formation of the new international trade union.

Cuban spokesman Lazaro Pena said the formation of a world federation should start immediately and he was backed by Yugoslav delegate Petrovic who added, "the consitution should be adopted at this meeting."

The credentials committee today considered the credentials of delegations from countries which were not officially invited to sit as members of the conference, but which have sought representation.

These delegations, which include Egypt, Persia, Iraq, northern China, Ceylon, Lebanon and Syria, are sitting in a conference provisionally until their credentials have been approved.

Citrine Threatens Withdrawal

Domei

PARIS, September 26.—Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British delegation to the World Trade Union Congress, today threatened to withdraw the British unions from the World Trade Union Federation now being set up.

In blunt language, he told the delegate from 59 countries, "The British Trades Union's acceptance of the constitution emanating from the conference depends on the satisfactory outcome of negotiations with the International Federation of Trade Unions and International Trade Secretariats."

Continuing his message, Mr. Citrine declared, "We in the British delegation cannot be bluffed by majority vote into acceptance. The new organization must be built with strength. The British has no intention of deserting the staff of the old International Federation of Trade Unions and International Trade Secretariats."

Mr. Citrine also said that the International Trade Union must be composed of bona fide trade unions. Referring apparently to some of the trade union congresses in central and eastern Europe, he said it was very curious how, after all the devastation and dislocation of war, trade unions had sprung phoenix-like from the ashes with hundreds of members, when before their membership was numbered in hundreds. He warned that the International Trade Union must not get into politics. If it did, it would perish because it would be split.

The statement made by Mr. Citrine declared that Paris was not suitable headquarters for the new organization because of the high cost of living and currency difficulties. He suggested another temporary headquarter until things became normal.

Replying to Sir Walter, Vincente Tolerano, Latin-American delegate who presided at the morning meeting, said, "We don't want a political trade union federation, but the federation must be powerful, young and enthusiastic.

He appealed to the conference not to quibble over trivialities and added, "If we don't succeed in setting up an international organization of trade unions, all the sacrifices of war will be in vain. Experiences of the last 30 years show that if workers do not unite they are doomed."

HITLER'S ADVISER FREED

Karl Haushofer, However, Is Held Under Arrest At His Home

Domei

FRANKFURT, September 28.—Karl Haushofer, Nazi "geopolitican" and adviser to Adolf Hitler, has been released from the Oberulser interrogation camp near here but is being held under arrest at his home in Garmisch Partenkirchen, Bavaria.

Officials said that Haushofer, 76 years old, is ill and is not likely to live long. He had several heart attacks at the camp and officials stated his physical condition prevented him from being of much use to the Allies.

Intelligence sources said Haushofer denied war crime charges and that he claimed he had urged the Nazi government to avoid war. They said, however, evidence showed Haushofer worked closely with the German Foreign Office.

Regular Weekly Global Flights to Begin; First Plane Leaving Washington Sept. 28

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The U.S. War Department announced today that the first flight of the weekly around-the-world air service by the Army Air Force Air Transport Command will be attended by ceremonies at the ATC terminal at the Washington airport on September 28.

The announcement said that the first globe-girdling schedule will depart from the nation's capital at 9 p.m. GMT carrying representatives of the three American press associations, military passengers and cargo and mail. Passengers boarding the C-54 transport in Washington will make a complete circuit of the globe in 151 hours elapsed time returning to the American capital on October 4.

The ATC has had the around-the-world operation for some time, but this flight is the first regularly scheduled one to circle the globe. The operation is the consolidation of services the ATC has operated heretofore and is made possible by the connecting link from China to Manila on regularly scheduled basis. This, like heretofore, has been flown but not scheduled. The completion of the circuit for scheduled flight is now possible with the defeat of Japan.

A total of 23,147 miles will be covered in slightly more than 120 hours flying time, it was announced by Lieutenant General Harold L George, commanding general of the ATC.

DOOLITTLE FLIERS' FATE DISCLOSED IN RECORDS

UP Says 3 Were Executed in Shanghai Following Raid On Tokyo, April 1942

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 29.—The United Press on Wednesday reported that captured Japanese documents disclosed that three of Lieutenant General James Doolittle's fliers were executed and one died of malnutrition, beriberi, and dysentery. The captured records provided first definite confirmation of the execution of the American fliers who took part in the attack on Tokyo on April 18, 1942.

Japanese official records are all of perfunctory court martial which condemned the men. They were executed at the war prisoner's camp near Shanghai at the Kiangwan race track on October 15, 1942.

The airmen were First Lieutenants William G. Farrow, Dean Hallmark and Sergeant Harold A. Spaatz. The official account said that all eight men captured were sentenced to death. No explanation was given to the later commutation of five of the sentences.

After execution, the bodies of the three men who were shot to death were sent to a crematorium in the Honkew section of Shanghai. Their ashes later were turned over to the International Red Cross with an explanation on that they had died in the Woosung war prisoner camp.

3 Are Freed

The fourth member of Doolittle's group who met death was First Lieutenant Robert J. Meder who died in the Nanking prison camp on December 1, 1943. The remaining three of the eight captured Doolittle's fliers were liberated last month and have been flown back to the United States and one is reported in a hospital in Kunming.

The United Press said that the captured official records show the signature and the official chops of the four Japanese chief officers who took part in the mock trial. They are reported at the top of the list of those wanted by the Americans in the Shanghai area.

The wanted officers are Lieutenant Colonel Makajo Toyama, presiding judge; First Lieutenant Wamitsu Yusei, associate judge; Second Lieutenant Okada Ryukei, associate judge; and Major Hata Itsuro, trial prosecutor. The mock trial lasted a half hour and was conducted entirely in Japanese.

In Washington, the War Department spokesman said that the next of the kin of the last three missing fliers have been notified that the airmen were killed in action.

FAPI IS LEGAL TENDER

China Government Is Calling in Japan-Nanking Notes

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 28.—The National Government of China has decided to set the exchange rate of the fapi to the Reserve Bank notes at one to 200 and that the Reserve Bank notes must be exchanged to fapi by March 31, 1946. Possessors of the Reserve Bank notes which are already prohibited to be circulated are also ordered to exchange them into fapi at banks designated by the Government.

To stabilize the people's livelihood and to facilitate reconstruction, the Chinese Government is now planning measures regarding the treatment of the notes formerly issued by the banks of the former Nanking Government and Japan. Japanese and former Nanking Government banks in the liberated area are now being taken over by the Government.

It is also reported that the Government will demand indemnity of the Japanese Government for the damage caused by the circulation of Japanese bank notes.

Heads Italian Assembly

Domei

ROME, September 28.—Count Carlos Sforza was elected president of the Italian Consultative Assembly on Tuesday at the first meeting of this body which is scheduled to discuss the new constitution.

QUIET PREVAILS IN SAIGON; SITUATION IN SIAM TENSE

Fresh Clashes Break Out Between Chinese, Siamese Police and Military

Domei

LONDON, September 28.—Saigon, capital of French Indo-China, where clashes between Annamite nationalists and French and British troops supported by the Japanese were reported last week, is now quiet, according to a communique issued yesterday by the French colonial administration in the city. The communique added that the French government is already functioning.

Tension remains high, however, in neighboring Siam and fresh riots which broke out in Bangkok between Chinese and Siamese police and military on September 26 continued till the following morning.

Four persons were killed and 10 injured in these new disturbances and Chinese shops and restaurants in the capital remained closed.

Unsettled conditions are making the food position increasingly serious, and fish which reached the city by railway yesterday had to be left lying at the station owing to lack of labor to undertake distribution.

Senior Siamese police officer yesterday said that the Siamese were forced against their will to accept the presence of the Japanese and that while the better-educated Chinese appreciated this, it was impossible to explain it to the lower class trouble-making elements.

The first Allied convoy to reach Bangkok is expected within a fortnight, and men of the Royal Navy are supervising Japanese-manned Siamese mine-sweepers clearing the path for it through mined Bangkok River.

All but 600 of the 14,000 former British prisoners of war released from camps in Siam have now left for home. The last 600 are expected to start their journey to Britain today.

EXPORT LICENSE ABOLISHED

Effective September 24 in Britain, Board of Trade Announces

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—England took the first step toward restoration of her export trade when the Board of Trade announced effective September 24 that export licenses will no longer be required on the long list of products ranging from machinery to chemicals and drugs, according to the New York Herald Tribune correspondent in London.

The article in the journal said that with restrictions gone, British manufacturers will now be able to place full orders overseas for such products and ship them at will. Principal items which will remain under control will be foodstuffs and raw materials which must be imported and paid for in dollars. Clothing, textiles, works of art and valuables, the Board said, would remain under control "for special reasons."

The order in effect permits Britain to sell abroad just about everything she can spare from her own recovery but at the same time conserves the items for which dollar exchange might have to be expended.

Zimmerman Given Post

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Raymond R. Zimmerman has been appointed administrative assistant to President Truman, to fill the position which recently became vacant through the reassignment of George J. Schoeneman as special executive assistant to the President

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U.S. SOLONS HEAR SNYDER ON WAR GOODS' DISPOSAL

Told Dollars Not Expected for Items Given to Needy Nations; Inventory Set

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Director of Reconversion, John W. Snyder, told the special Senate War Investigating Committee that the United States could not expect dollars for surplus war property abroad turned over to needy nations.

The United States in return for such property would have to accept things like commercial good will, additional facilities for American diplomatic representatives and traveling, fellowships and research foundations for American scholars. Mr. Snyder explained, adding that the United States was willing to trade such goods for commercial and military rights.

Other highlights of Mr. Snyder's report follow:

The United States was planning to dispose of its surplus so that it would count most effectively in meeting rehabilitation needs in Europe. The State Department had been authorized by President Truman to control the disposal of wartime surplus by taking over the function of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission and Lend-Lease functions of foreign economic administration.

The actual transfer of functions would be accomplished at the earliest practicable date. In the meantime, Mr. Snyder had asked the State Department to establish allocations of critical items by country.

For example, Norway had needs, and although it had no surpluses of United States goods within its borders, it was near enough to make shipment practicable from elsewhere in Europe.

There were six million tons of surplus American goods in Europe and these were worth six billion dollars. Possibly half of this total consisted of outright war material some of which the United States' forces would retain, some would go to its Allies for occupation duties and some scrapped.

However, there were vast piles of supplies of great value to potential purchasers, such as trucks, tires, shoes, and similar items. The United States would not set up a few huge auctions where the country with the most cash dollars would take all the goods.

The United States had to look to a fair return and distribution on the basis of need.

It was noted that the Treasury Department was now in a position to decide to what extent local currency could be accepted under suitable agreements.

Completion of an inventory of all surplus goods in Europe was expected within 30 days, but the sudden collapse of Japan had given rise to the complicated problem of similar disposal in the Pacific.

India Demands Seat

Domei

PARIS, September 28.—The Indian Federation Labor and the Indian Trade Union Congress on Tuesday demanded that Indians be given a seat on the Executive Committee of the World Trade Union Federation, which opened here on Tuesday. The two Indian organizations have also proposed that provision should be included in the constitution of the new organization for fixing a lower rate affiliation fee for countries like India where wage level is extremely low.

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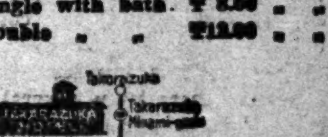

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Premier Chifley Says General MacArthur Has Done a Good Job

Australian Prime Minister, J. B. Chifley, spoke up in warm defence of General Douglas MacArthur when complaints were made in the Lower House on September 28 to the effect that the British Empire was not sufficiently represented in Japan, according to a Melbourne dispatch. Said the Prime Minister, "Australia has no better friend than General MacArthur. He has done a splendid job. General MacArthur was appointed unanimously by the United Nations as Commander-in-Chief in Japan. Although he is an American he also represents the British Government, Australia and other Allied Nations."

GERMAN MILITARY MAPS UNEARTHED IN BELGIUM

Show Elaborate Plans for Invasion of England Before Autumn 1940

Domei

BRUSSELS, September 28.—German military maps secured in Belgian underground has disclosed that the Nazis had drafted elaborate military plans for invasion and a speedy conquest of Britain prior to autumn 1940.

Maps of the British Isles, removed during the war from Brussels showed that the Nazis had made full preparations for their invasion before that date.

So complete were the maps that they listed not only the names of all the towns of more than 5,000 persons but even the principal streets in these towns.

They also gave a full outline of Britain's communications system together with the military and civil airdromes and radio location posts. All of England's primary and secondary road networks and water ways were shown including depths and currents of every river, canal and lake.

Every electrical power station was listed and the density of population per kilometer as compared with old German towns and provinces was shown in color.

From Berlin came reports that the Germans were preparing to invade south and southeast England in the fall of 1940 with 22 divisions. The document, disclosed in Berlin that 17 additional divisions were to be held in reserve.

Seizing Reich Embassy

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—All German Government industries, German assets and the German Embassy in Spain will be jointly taken over by the United States and Britain, the State Department announced on Monday.

PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS IN SHANGHAI RETURNED

Electric, Phone, Gas, Water Companies Restored to U.S., British Owners

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 24.—The Shanghai Electric Company, the Shanghai Telephone Company, the Shanghai Gas Company, and the Shanghai Water Supply Company which form the largest of all foreign property in China, have been duly restored to their respective original owners. The former two companies are operated by American capital, and the latter two by British capital.

The Communications Ministry authorities of the Chinese Government delayed the return of the Shanghai Telephone Company and other American enterprises.

American Ambassador Major General Patrick Hurley directly talked with General Chiang Kai-shek, and in a few minutes came to the decision of their immediate return to their original owners. The Shanghai Municipal Government is desiring to participate in the operation of the Shanghai Telephone Company, and is conducting negotiations with the American authorities at Shanghai.

Representatives of foreign interests in China have been watching the situation in Shanghai, but with the return of the foreign public utility enterprises in Shanghai, they are now feeling at ease, regarding it as a precedent to be applied to all other foreign enterprises in China.

As a practical question there are many difficulties as most of the original owners of such foreign enterprises cannot be traced quickly and there is no foreign Consul now except at Tientsin.

The Swiss Consulate at Tientsin is observing that as the Chinese side is controlling and operating foreign interests following the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

Lady Mountbatten in Java

Domei

BATAVIA, September 28.—Lady Mountbatten, wife of the Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, flew to central Java on Tuesday for an inspection of the Allied war prisoner camps. The report said that she arrived here on September 23 and visited camps in the Batavia area.

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PHONE REHABILITATION PROBED AT URGENT MEET

Plans Adopted for Speedy Restoration of Service, Improvement of Long-Distance Calls

To speed up rehabilitation of the telephone service which has been greatly curtailed in consequence of air raid damage, the Board of Communications on September 25 and 26 held an urgent conference of public works section chiefs and electric communications rehabilitation section chiefs of the various Communication Bureaus, as well as public work section chiefs of the various Communication Inspectorates.

The conference was charged with the drawing up of plans for speedy rehabilitation and expansion of the telegraph and telephone service in view of the great inconvenience being caused to the people, as in many houses which escaped air raid damage the telephones are not working yet, and where the telephone does work, it often takes from morning till late in the afternoon to put through a long distance single call.

As a result of the talks, clarity was obtained to a certain extent concerning the revision of public laws in accordance with new ideas regarding the utilization of materials available. Plans were thus adopted for a speedy rehabilitation of the telephone service in general, and acceleration of long distance telephone service in particular.

In this connection, the following views were expressed by General Affairs Section Chief Fukagawa of the Public Works Bureau:

"Speaking of the rehabilitation of telegraphs and telephones, to date we have restored within the area of Tokyo Metropolis the telephones of about 11,000 subscribers of importance, such as government offices and the like. If to this are added the local telephone subscribers whose equipment was not burnt, but whose telephone was suspended owing to the drafting of telephones, the total will come to 40,000, with a total cable length as of 88,000 kilometers, including a total of 680 circuits. All these telephone connections are expected to be completely restored in the course of November.

"Besides, we expect to restore the long distance cables connecting the important cities throughout Japan to their prewar status in the course of December. In addition, some 250,000 kilometers of telephone cable which had been leased to the Army and Navy during the wartime are to be switched back for the use of peace industries and civilian requirements by December.

Sufficient Material on Hand

"Sufficient material for the rehabilitation work is on hand. Altogether 16 telephone exchange offices throughout Japan were lost by fire. But as the reconstruction of those offices is being carried out, we shall gradually liquidate the branch exchange offices operating in Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities.

"Plans for future expansion will also have to depend on funds available, and other factors. But if I may state the ideal striven after by the Board of Communications, it is the spreading of a perfect telegraph and telephone network in keeping with the shape of a newly-born Japan.

"According to schedule, a long distance call should be available within 30 minutes. We want to do away with the present situation in which you may have to wait from 2 or 3 hours for a call, say, from Tokyo to Osaka. Besides, it shall become possible to get a telephone installed within a day after filing an application.

"The international average ratio is 4 telephones per 100 inhabitants. However, in Japan, even before the war, the rate was 1.59 per hundred, Japn ranking far below tenth place among the countries of the world. But we want to pull up this rate. For this, we will have to depend on foreign countries, both for technique and materials. The cost is expected to reach some 700 or 800 million Yen.

"Figures concerning the numbers of demobilized soldiers and others to be re-employed in the field of communications are as follows: Those called up for military service or for work with the fighting forces, as well as those who formerly were employed in the field of communications but drafted for other occupations, who are now being demobilized, include 60,000 persons, of which 8,000 are connected with engineering works. In addition, there were 50,000 persons engaged in communications work with the military forces, including 12,000 persons engaged in engineering works. Besides, about 10,000 persons were employed in communications work in Korea, Formosa and other overseas territories. Thus, the total is 120,0000 persons, who will be re-employed by the end of October.

"In this way, the present number of 420,000 communications workers engaged at present will at one jump go up to 540,000.

Moreover, in the field of instruments and materials, we shall abolish wartime norms and carry out regular investigations in order to extend their durability. And by expanding our workshops we shall achieve better results also in the making of parts and measuring instruments. In this way we are heading for the rehabilitation of the communications network to form one wing in the reconstruction of New Japan."

Uncensored Opinions of Average Citizen Recorded by Roving Car and Broadcast

Unemployment and inflation are most noticeable said a demobilized man-in-the-street, who spoke into the microphone of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation's "recording car" set up at a busy intersection of the Ginza on September 27.

Setting the pace for free speech, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan decided to record the voice of the average man-in-the-street and transmit his opinion, uncensored and unrevised, over the ether waves.

Declaring that "it was most surprising to see so many laid-off people loitering in the streets and to see so many in the black market," the ex-soldier hit at the laxity of the Government by bluntly pointing out that "it should immediately take necessary measures to tackle these problems before it becomes too late."

"Six yen for a theater-ticket, and still they make a mad rush to gain entrance into the theaters," he said, adding, "we are about to be swallowed up by inflation. The theater box-offices should be replaced with liaison offices for the unemployed."

Until now, no radio programs on Radio Tokyo could be put on the air or heard without government supervision, restrictions and control. That is now a thing of the past since orders from the Allied Headquarters stipulate that the people may listen to any and all broadcasts by simply turning the dial and choosing the program they like.

As an initial step in recording the "voice of the people" for the air, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan sent out its first "recording car" on Thursday. It was parked on the corner of Ginza 4-chome and in front of the Marunouchi Building where the microphone picked up the peoples' opinion on various subjects, such as rationing, foodstuffs, demobilization, the new political party, sports, women's problems and many other topics of current interest.

CHANGES TO BE EFFECTED IN BIG BANKS' FUNCTIONS

Leading Financial Houses to Change Over From War Missions to Normal Business

Changes in the functions of Japan's leading banking institutions such as the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Industrial Bank of Japan are to be effected as a result of a return to peace, reported Domei.

During the war, the Bank of Japan has been concentrating its whole efforts in getting war funds and in turning all funds into war potential, so that it had largely lost its inherent function of controlling the financial affairs of the country. With the restoration of peace, the bank has regained its national function of financial control. For this purpose, a drastic reform is considered necessary for its proper functions, especially in preventing possible inflation.

The Yokohama Specie Bank had to cast off its inherent mission of a foreign exchange bank and has been in charge of accommodating funds for the various southern territories as well as for the purchase of continental products and financial accommodations in Manchuria and China. The bank has been also held responsible for accommodating funds to various trade bodies during the war. When Japan is permitted to participate in world trade, the bank is expected to come back as a foreign exchange bank which function it has carried out since its establishment.

The loans advanced by the Industrial Bank of Japan up to the end of August, this year, were estimated at 14,000,000,000 yen the major part of which has been loaned to munitions industries. With the termination of the war, a reconversion has been already made in its function, especially in connection with industrial reconversion and the adjustment of munitions companies. The bank has recently established a special department for restoration of financial control and its activities have already begun. The bank hereafter will stress its function on the financing of middle and smaller industries.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan accommodated funds to the production of munitions together with the Industrial Bank of Japan during the war. With the restoration of peace, the bank has switched to the financing of war restoration work such as building houses in the devastated areas, food production and in the development of farm land and supplying funds for the maintenance of peasant farms.

Both the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen have been lost as a result of the war defeat and their disposal will be decided by the Allied Nations. The Bank of Taiwan is expected to be taken over by the Bank of China. The Government has taken care of all deposits with these banks in Japan so that all uneasiness about them on the part of the depositors has been eliminated.

Cultural Body Proposed

The formation of a New Federation of Cultural Japanese was discussed by Takashi Tatsuno, Itaru Nii, Hakucho Masamune, Kosak Yamada, Sanehiko Yamamoto, Kojiro Sugimori and Miss Hanako Maraoka who met at the Tokiwatei, Marunouchi on Thursday.

Airfield as Farm Land

Permission was granted by General MacArthur's Headquarters on Thursday to convert airfields not in present use by the occupation troops into farm land in view of the present food situation, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The request was made through the Liaison Office.

FATHER MAKES LONG TRIP TO SEEK MISSING GI SON

War Veteran Goad Learns in Yokohama His Boy Was Wounded in P.I. Battle

WITH THE AMERICAL INFANTRY DIVISION. Yokohama.—A 6,000-mile odyssey in search of news of his son on September 27 came to an end for Clarence Goad, 48-year-old World War veteran, of 4120 Ohio Street, San Diego, California.

Mr. Goad joined the Merchant Marine early in August after receiving word from the War Department that his son, Sergeant Richard Goad, a machine gunner in the 132nd Infantry Regiment, was missing in action on Cebu. He hoped in this manner to reach the island and talk to the men who had seen his son.

Mr. Goad's ship was at sea, bound for Manila when news came of the Japanese surrender. It was immediately ordered to change its course and proceeded to Yokohama.

His hopes of seeing his son's friends faded as the ship swung north, but were instantly revived upon reaching Yokohama to find it occupied by the Americal Division.

Now awaiting return to the United States, Mr. Goad finally has the first hand information of his son he sought.

Officers and men of Company B have told him how Richard was last seen, wounded in the leg, and firing his machine gun at the Japanese following an ambush on the Suse River near Tambangan, Cebu.

"This hasn't given me too much encouragement," he said, "but I'm glad I came. My mind's more at ease now that I know the facts. And we still can hope the kid will turn up."

SHIP CREW LOSSES BARED

27,000 Sailors Lost by Mercantile Marine During the War

Investigations regarding the number of sailors who lost their lives in marine mishaps during the War of Greater East Asia have been carried out by the Transportation Ministry. However, as actual figures after September 1944 are not yet available, some of the following figures are based on conjectures. With more precise investigation the total number of shipwrecked sailors is expected to rise.

The statistics show that up to the present, 116,000 persons were involved in ship disasters. Of this number, 27,000 were killed in action or reported missing, and 4,000 were injured besides 85,000 others. Comparing these figures to the total number of 127,000 drafted for ship service during the war, those killed in action or reported missing comprise 21 per cent and shipwrecked persons make up 91 per cent of the total, revealing that the majority of ship crews, has experienced disasters.

In comparison with the average of 67,700 crew members maintained throughout the war, those killed in action or reported missing constitute 40 per cent while shipwrecked crew members make up 171 per cent of the total.

In view of these soaring losses and injuries to crew members, it is the desire of those concerned to do everything possible for the bereaved families and for the support of those who sustained injuries, through the establishment of a relief organ.

Smallpox in Kawasaki

The cases of Sumi Aihara, 83, Teruhiro Aihara, 3, both of 457 Mizonokuchi, Kawasaki City, and Mitsuka, 2, of 562 Mizonokuchi, Kawasaki, were diagnosed on Thursday as genuine cases of smallpox. It is believed the disease was communicated from Tadashi Tabe, 55, of 74 Mizonokuchi, who fell sick on August 18. There are several more suspect cases of smallpox evident so that strict precautions are necessary.

WAR VICTIMS TO RECEIVE BEDDING AND CLOTHING

Details Outlined by Commerce And Industry Ministry To Give Relief

The Commerce and Industry Ministry on September 24 revealed details of a plan regarding the distribution of bedding and clothing among war victims before the arrival of the coming winter to the officials concerned of the Regional Government-Generals who met in a conference at the same ministry.

After studying the issue with the cooperation of the Regional Government-Generals, prefectural governors, fiber industry controlling associations and other industrial controlling associations, the authorities studied measures to be taken for the distribution among war victims of fiber products of winter need and prepared a plan for the purpose.

Investigations have disclosed that it will be hard to meet the requirement of all war sufferers for fiber products of winter need in view of the insufficiency of the stock of these articles in the hands of the Trade Controlling Corporation, local fiber controlling associations and other organs. Utmost discretion will be exercised in the distribution of the articles and only these war victims who are really hard pressed with the need of such essential articles will be considered.

Distribution in November

Prefectual governors have been entrusted with the task to decide on the method of determining such persons and to see that necessary arrangements be made so that the articles be delivered to selected war sufferers by the end of November.

Details of the plan follow:

1. Quantity: the number of blankets is approximately 1,000,000 pieces; bedding approximately 2,000,000; and paper waistcoats approximately 2,000,000.

2. Method for distribution: (a) the central authorities will determine the amount of ration to be given each Regional Administrative Council in consideration of the number of war victims in the area concerned. Each Regional Administrative Council shall in turn divide the ration thus received from the central authorities among prefectural governments under its jurisdiction. Prefectural governors shall order the execution of the distribution.

b) The determination of persons to be entitled to distribution of articles shall be left to the discretion of prefectural governors. For determining such persons, the War Victim Relief Association, neighborhood associations and public bodies shall be utilized.

Asking Public Donation

c) The supply of cotton for making bedding has been found short and as a means for making up the shortage, a campaign for collecting cotton from the public shall be conducted. Besides, miscellaneous fiber and straw may be delivered as cloth for making bedding alone shall be delivered.

3. Distribution system: (a) in the case of blankets, the Japan Textile Controlling Company shall deliver goods to local fiber product controlling companies which in turn shall ration the goods to designated bodies.

b) In the case of specially woven cloth for making bedding, the Japan Bedding Manufacture Controlling Association shall buy in a lump the stock of silk textile in possession of the Textile Controlling Company. The foregoing association shall make the silk textile into bed-cloth and deliver it through designated bodies.

c) As for the cloth to be used for bed-cloth, the cotton textiles which are being delivered from the Trade Controlling Corporation to local fiber product controlling companies through the Textile Controlling Company shall be used for distribution among designated bodies.

d) In the case cotton to be used for bed-cloth making, the article shall be delivered from the All Japan Cotton Industry Controlling Association through local designated fiber bodies. As for paper waistcoats, the Japan Clothing Product Controlling Company shall obtain paper supply in possession of the Paper Controlling Company and make it into waistcoats to be delivered through designated bodies.

4. Prices: Blankets and bedding shall be delivered at official prices: cloth to be used for making bed-cloth shall be delivered at prices to be specially permitted by prefectural governors. As for the prices for cotton and waistcoats, the central authorities shall decide them.

5. The delivery of those articles in principle shall be made in exchange for special clothes distribution tickets.

3 GI's, Waiting for Pal to Get Enough Points, Told to Go Home Despite Their Reluctance

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION, Yokohama.—G.I.'s of the Americal Division scratched their heads and decided that miracles still do happen when they heard of the demobilization complaint registered by three doughfeet. Their gripe is that the Army's sending them home, and they want to wait for a buddy who doesn't have enough points.

Corporal Leroy Edwards, of 909 West Avenue, Elk City, Oklahoma, and Corporal Lloyd K. Maxwell, Route 4, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, had sufficient points and were both scheduled to go home on the September quota. But despite warnings that they might not make it at all if they stayed around, they insisted on waiting for Corporal Leon F. Breese, 123 Seminole Street, Nowata, Oklahoma, whose 72 points were not quite enough. The three came overseas together two years ago, and they want to go home together.

Now Breese has been selected, but the G.I.'s still aren't happy. They want to wait for a fourth—Corporal Carol G. Hacker, of 4413 Oakland Street, St. Louis, Missouri, who just isn't in the running on points. Division authorities, however, have ruled that Edwards, Maxwell and Breese have to go home now—whether they like it or not.

MOVE AGAINST WAR FELONS

Political Heads Say Diet Should Try Its Guilty Members

Japanese political leaders, headed those in the Shin Nippon Jiyuto (New Japan Liberal Party) and the Japan Socialist Party have expressed their opinion on Thursday that Diet members who are considered war criminals should be tried by the Diet.

Ichiro Hatoyama, leading liberlist, declared that a special court should be set up where war criminals and persons responsible for the war should be placed on trial.

Members of the preparatory committee of the Socialist Party have pointed out that a decision should be passed that war criminals among Diet members should be tried by the Diet. In accordance with the present law a rigid investigation of the past activities of the Diet should be made to decide as to what judgment should be imposed upon the war criminals.

Even some of the members of the former Nippon Seiji-kai (Japan Political Association), who held the majority of the seats in the Lower House, have also asserted that those who consider themselves war criminals should come forth without waiting for instructions from the Allied Headquarters and accept their responsibilities.

SCHOOL PUPILS RETURNING

Omori-ku and Honjo-ku Children Coming Home From Iwate

School children who have evacuated in groups to Iwate Prefecture will shortly return to the metropolis. Those whose homes have not been burnt will come home between October 16 and November 30, while the children who no longer have homes in the metropolis will return as soon as their new homes are settled.

The first batch to arrive will be 1,700 school kiddies of Omori-ku and 900 pupils of Honjo-ku.

Meanwhile, instructions have been sent to the 43 schools in the three cities of Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka to receive the 29,000 school children who evacuated en masse during the war.

The prefectural authorities will establish one or more places where collective education may be given to war orphans and children whose parents find it difficult to take them over just at present.

INTERPRETERS TAKE EXAMS

Backed by Japan Travel Bureau, They Will Aid Occupation Forces

With a view to assisting officers and men of the occupation forces in Japan in their sightseeing trips and study of Japanese culture, the Japan Travel Bureau invited persons having a good knowledge of English for the position of an interpreter and on September 26 held an examination for 145 persons who had applied for the position.

The career of the applicants was colorful and their ages ranged from 24 to 55. Some of them were demobilized officers but persons who were employees of munitions companies were outstanding in number. Even women were seen sitting among the men for the examination.

It is understood that the Japan Travel Bureau will select about 15 candidates for the position and intends to dispatch them to the places where the occupation forces are stationed. The Bureau is reported to have a plan to open its branch offices in those places for the purpose of extending its service to the Allied officers and men.

Meanwhile, the Bureau's branch offices in Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai and Sapporo are intending to give an examination for the same purpose. Thus, the Bureau plans to select a total of 60 persons from among the candidates for the positions.

TAJIRI GIVEN NEW POST

Foreign Office Also Makes Other Appointments

Akiyoshi Tajiri, former Minister to the Philippines, under date of September 29, was appointed Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office with his official grade raised to the First Grade of the Civil Service Rank.

Under the same date, Arata Sugihara, Director of the Research Bureau of the same Office, was transferred to the post of Director of the Bureau of Treaties and promoted to the Second Grade.

Mr. Sugihara's was succeeded by Embassy Counselor Shoji Ogata the same day. His official grade was raised to the Second Grade. Shinichi Shibusawa was relieved of his post as Director of the Bureau of Treaties and was appointed Embassy Counselor to be stationed in Switzerland.

Sadao Iguchi, Foreign Office Research Secretary, on the same day was appointed Foreign Office Counselor and promoted to the First Grade. Katsushiro Narita, Foreign Office Counselor, was made Foreign Office Research Secretary and promoted to the Second Grade.

Yoshiro Ando, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, was relieved of his post at his own request the same day.

Reducing U.S. Army

President Truman has announced plans to reduce the United States army to 1,095,000 men by the end of next June—this is 550,000 men below the previous estimate, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated September 26. The President made this disclosure in his latest statement asking Congress for reduction in the army appropriations.

QUALITY OF POLICE FORCE IN TOKYO TO BE BOOSTED

Authorities Said Contemplating Establishment of Special University

The Metropolitan Police Board has drafted a plan to improve the quality of the police force which deteriorated during the war due to the manpower shortage, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In the period from August 15 to September 20, 2,676 men out of a total of 3,258 candidates passed the Metropolitan Police Board examinations. Of the former number, 1,403 men were selected following an investigation into their birth and parentage.

During the war, the police authorities were forced to take on many men who had only a primary school education and therefore it was natural that the quality of the police force suffered.

In contrast, the present recruits are demobilized workers and soldiers having a middle school education. These men will receive further education at the Police Training School for three months before they are assigned to their stations.

Chief Masuhara of the Police Affairs Section of the Metropolitan Police Board had the following to say regarding the plans for improving the quality of policemen.

"It cannot be denied that the police force suffered greatly in quality during the war because of the shortage of manpower. Previously, the men on day duty received necessary education once every three days, but with the prolongation of the war bringing with it a dearth of hands, those on day duty had to work at night too. Consequently, the educational setup in the police force collapsed. Now, this educational system will function again. Also, a plan to establish a 'police university' is being contemplated in view of the fact that police administration in the future will increase in importance."

PEACE ASSOCIATION MEETS

Drafts Platforms and Plans Under Leadership of Dr. Kagawa

The International Peace Association, under the leadership of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, met at 3 p.m., Tuesday, at the mansion of Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, with the attendance of some 30 noted persons including Count Yoriyasu Arima, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Teizaburo Sekiya and others as well as Dr. Kagawa. The conference which later developed into an inaugural meeting was brought to an end after deciding upon its platforms and plans for its future undertakings.

At the meeting, Dr. Kagawa, Count Arima, Dr. Sengoku, Marquis Tokugawa, Bunji Suzuki, Haruji Tawara and Miss Michiko Kawai were appointed on the selections committee and they were entrusted with the task of selecting executive officials of the association.

In addition, it was decided to appoint Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni as the Patron of the association. Upon the completion of its organization, the association will start its activities beginning with the project to extend relief to Japanese residents in Manchuria and Korea desiring to return home.

A large amount of contributions for the funds of the association, including that of ¥50,000 by the Prime Minister have already been collected.

Headquarters Eighth Army has an urgent, immediate requirement for

English speaking typists, stenographers, and secretaries. Foreign Nationals or Japanese who qualify are requested to report to the Eighth Army Labor offices, located in:

(Yokohama)—The Matsuya Dept. Store, Theatre Street

(Tokyo)— The American Club, Marunouchi District

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo

ENGLISH conversation tutor wanted, preferably lady teacher. Please send personal history, and appointment will be made.
Apply Kumao Arai, 1135, Matsunoki-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

ENGLISH steno-typist wanted by a large Japanese industrial firm. Apply Hirata, (Shomu-bu), Sumitomo Tsushin Kabushiki Kaisha, 2 Mita Shikoku-machi, Shiba-ku. (Near Tamachi Station).

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO American instructors of [illegible] conversation wanted by the Japanese-American Conversation Institute. Apply Naigai Building, 2-18, [illegible] Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

WANTED Translators for work in Tokyo, male or female, excellent composition. Chinese-English, Russian-English, Japanese-English. Write stating particulars in English stating name, address, education, complete details of professional or business experience, present occupation and salary.
Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese young gentleman, University graduate, wants position. Any position accepted. Dwelling in foreigners' house in Kobe is desirable.
Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese clerk, previously worked in foreign firm, age 40, can type well, seeks position as assistant or interpreter.
Apply Box 294, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese translator, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FIFTY year old Japanese gentleman, specialist in trade, good knowledge in English, stayed in Indo China [illegible] years as trader, language professor at higher special schools during World War, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, 32, educated in the United States, seeks suitable position, preferably with Americans.
Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, stayed 12 years in the United States and having over 30 years trade experience with foreign firm in Tokyo seeks position. Good reference and connection.
Apply Box 298, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

WANTED in or preferably round Yokohama, a foreign style house or large Japanese house. Apply to F. Fachtmann, care Mampei Hotel, Room 132, Karuizawa.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist.
Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale.
Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL Electric Vacuum cleaner with accessories, American Birch, portable gramophone, electric heater, American oil stove with petroleum. Bids to be addressed to
Box 297, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tubes, new and slightly used: Japan Mazuda three 2A3, two KX80, three 56, further American Sylvania One 6A6 one 76 three 6D6. Please submit bids for all or part to
Box 296, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REFRIGERATOR "Electrolux" in perfect condition, American make, working on gas, also big coal stove (Junkers) to be sold in Tokyo.
Apply Box 299, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese make, best quality.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN-style house in Tokyo or suburbs.
Apply Box 290, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEDIUM size foreign-style house with modern conveniences and fixtures within about one hour train ride from Tokyo preferably seashore. Send full particulars with house plan.
Apply Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BED sheets, electric konro (heater) and gas konro (heater) wanted immediately.
Apply Fumitake Iino, No. 1012, [illegible] 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, [illegible] bocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machines will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VIOLIN and bow with accessories, music books and music stand at reasonable price.
Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GENTLEMAN doctor wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred.
Apply Box 284, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman wishes to teach Japanese language to foreigner at his house from 4:30 p.m.
Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
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Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita [illegible].

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

Diet Reform

All measures for the construction of a new Japan must be carried out with the Imperial Diet as their center. However, the fact must be noted that the Diet has not necessarily been the representative body of the people; there was much to be desired in the fundamental relations between the Diet and the various classes of the people. The first defect is found in the nature of the House of Peers which has been too anachronistic to feel the pulse of the people; the second lies in the fact that the election laws of the House of Representatives are too technically involved for the common people to understand with the result that the membership of the House has remained almost unaltered for many years. Moreover, the members were handicapped by restrictions from their constituencies and time-honored customs, and this was reflected in their discussions on state affairs. Above all, it can be said that the members of the Lower House have been rather too much engrossed in their own petty personal affairs.

Thus, the Diet was not the center of constitutional government in this country as it should have been; it was objectively submissive to authority; it ceased to function as an organ of the State in times of emergency and was unable to save the State in the hour of its greatest need.

Various fields of human endeavor, such as cultural, scientific, economic, technical and industrial, should be represented by a definite number of representatives. These must be mutually elected from among qualified persons. The Imperial Academy should be included among such occupational representation. Among occupational organizations may be mentioned, for instance, the Agricultural Association and the Commerce and Industry Association.

The members of the House of Representatives should be composed of persons publicly elected from all parts of the country. The meaning of public election should be interpreted rigidly.

Each prefecture should be made a constituency or electoral district (the so-called greater electoral district). Each electoral district should elect three members each, and the remaining men should be apportioned among all the electoral districts according to the population of each district, in addition to the three members already mentioned.

As to election qualifications, these must be abolished as far as possible, the age limit must be reduced to 20 and women should be given suffrage gradually. Qualifications for candidates for the members of the House on age and sexes should be abolished.

The election campaign should be limited to speech-making and publications. Any person who has registered his candidacy within a specified period in a given electoral district should be entitled to carry on an election campaign. But, he should be prohibited from conducting campaign activities outside his district.

Distinction should be made between the election campaign district and the voting district. Votes may be counted on a national basis so that persons of national fame can be elected.

The election process should be simplified as far as possible, so that the people may be enabled to take part in the election with ease. The recommendation of candidates by third persons should be facilitated as far as possible provided they are not made from malicious intention.

The election regulations should be simplified as far as possible. The election proceedings and punishments for violations should be based on common sense.

The same qualifications should be accorded to the members of both Houses of the Diet. Better treatment should be given to the members of the Lower House than hitherto.

The idea should be thoroughly fused among the people that it is one of their duties to the State to vote at the general elections and that all interference in elections by the Government authorities and all acts of impending free expression of opinions should be rigorously excluded, so that liberty and fairness in the elections may be assured.

The period of three months as provided in the Imperial Constitution for the regular session of the Diet should be extended in taking the present opportunity for revising the provisions of the Constitution. The ruling allowing extra session of the Diet should be made use of more extensively.

The Diet should have the power to impeach State Ministers and the Government for misgovernment and establish their responsibility through judicial procedure, to keep a constant watch over the acts of the administration, and to receive appeals from the people.

Various standing committees should be created during the period of the Diet session for the purpose of studying planning and investigating various affairs. Moreover, it should realize the will of the people and otherwise display the usual functions of the Diet.

Parliamentary proceedings should be simplified as far as possible in order to increase efficiency so that the Diet will be able to function as the real organ of the people with fairness and justice.

In order to bring about the abovementioned reforms, parliamentary rules and other similar regulations should be drastically revised.

Tea-Leaves

In between the citrus zones in the southwest and the apple orchards of the north the great tea fields occupy the territory around Mt. Fuji, stretching westward also into the Kyoto district.

When picking time comes round, as it does twice a year, first in April and May and again in June and July, women and children plod along the roads toward the tea fields to spend the day in picking. Each woman carries a basket on her chest. They all wear towels over their heads with their long sleeves tied back out of the way.

The older children help in the picking while the little ones play happily in the open under their mothers' watchful eyes.

The women seem to enjoy their work, mostly because of the ample time it affords for exchanging gossip. When the baskets are piled full of tea leaves they are taken to the buyer in the village. The first picking always produces a more valuable and delicious crop than the second.

The best tea in Japan is now produced at Uji, a small village near Kyoto, where the soil is particularly well adapted to growing the plant. Tea grows wild in many of the mountain districts, but the green tea made from these leaves is too bitter to be pleasant to the taste. In some places it is gathered, nevertheless, and manufactured as a black tea.

Around Shizuoka the tea fields are so well kept and the shrub so carefully trimmed into rounded forms—that any one could mistake them for parks or formal gardens. In some regions, however, the shrubs are left untrimmed. Planted far enough apart, space is providing crops such as squashes and sweet potatoes.

In olden days most of the tea was sun dried, a much simpler process than the one which now prevails in Japan. Today big establishments employ women who stand in rows, turning the tea over and over in hot metal basins over furnace heat, after which it is ready to be put up in tin boxes for the market.

Originally tea was made as a decoction from what afterwards became the tea plant of commerce. The priests first drank tea for the effect it had in keeping them wakeful during their long meditations. Eventually it gained common favor as a delicious beverage.

Sculptured figures of Daruma often show him holding a teacup. The legend has been handed down that Daruma plucked his eyebrows and dropped them upon the ground, from which sprang up a plant. Brewing a drink from the leaves, he managed to sustain himself on this "eyebrow tea" during the nine years he spent gazing in meditation at a blank wall.

Tea is drunk many times daily by the Japanese, always unsweetened to retain the true flavor. The beverage has practically taken the place of water, and it is the hospitable custom everywhere, in shops, business offices and in the home to offer a cup of tea to guests or patrons. Business houses even serve tea to their employees. At railway stations hot tea including cup is sold for five sen to the passengers.

GEN. GRANT AND OUR CONSTITUTION

American Leader Plays Big Role in Its Drafting

By KIMURA

I

About the time General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, entered Tokyo, the newspapers repeatedly published reports of the general opinion as expressed by the General's Staff and the accompanying correspondents that the Constitution of Japan should be revised.

Now, I am only a simple novelist and I am not in a position to say anything about the question of the proposed constitutional revision, but I wish to point out the fact that in preparing the Japanese Constitution the suggestions offered by General Ulysses Simpson Grant, former United States President and the triumphant general of the American Civil War, played a big role.

In view of the increasing demands which were made by the intelligentsia of Japan following the restoration of the Imperial Rule, the Emperor Meiji ordered his officials to make investigation into the matter, by sending Prince Hirobumi Ito and others to study the constitutions of the advanced nations of the West. The draft of the Constitution was made by Prince Ito and his aides and after discussion concerning the various phases of the draft, the final decision was made by the Emperor himself. The Constitution was then granted by the Emperor Meiji to the people of Japan. Now, just about the time when investigation into the drafting of a constitution was to be made in earnest, General Grant came to Japan during his tour of the world. It was in the 12th year of Meiji (1879) in July.

First Time in History

This was the first time that modern Japan played host to a former ruler of a foreign nation. Moreover he was the head of the great Western nation, America, and who had to his credit the feat of having suppressed the civil war of several years duration. It was only too natural that General Grant was given an enthusiastic welcome in every country he visited. But Japan had a special reason to welcome him. Only a decade had passed since the collapse of Japanese feudal system and it was only a few years previous that relations with other nations were first established. The Emperor Meiji, was only 27 years old at that time and he was burdened with the difficult task of creating a constitutional government. He was thus very solicitous of being taught by a noble guest from America on that problem.

General Grant was thus given a welcome that is usually given to a foreign prince and the Emperor himself paid him a visit at the latter's hotel on August 10 and asked many questions about the drafting of a constitution. It appears that General Grant gave his opinion with much enthusiasm and earnestness. It is an unique event that an Emperor of Japan came under such a deep influence of a foreigner.

When, after several years had passed, discussions were made in the presence of the Emperor Meiji on the constitution draft offered by Prince Ito, the Emperor would say that General Grant said this or that on some particular phases of the Constitution.

Record of Interview

There is no historical record of the Emperor Meiji's conversation but an exception to the case is his interview with General Grant because there was an interpreter present on that particular occasion and the interpreter, an American, took note of the conversation. The following account of the meeting between the Emperor Meiji and General Grant is given in "Life and and Travel of General Grant" written by the Honorable J. T. Headley and published by Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia in 1879. We give the following extraction from this book:

"The first audience of General Grant with the Emperor, on the Fourth of July, was stately and formal. The Emperor, before our return from Nikko, sent a message to the General that he desired to see him informally. Many little courtesies had been exchanged between the Empress and Mrs. Grant, and the Emperor himself, through his noblemen and ministers, kept a constant watch over the General's comfort. General Grant returned answer that he was entirely at the pleasure of His Majesty. It was arranged, consequently, that on the 10th of August, the Emperor would come to the palace of Enriokwan.

"The day was very warm, and at half-past ten a message came that the Emperor had arrived, and was awaiting the General in the little summer-house on the banks of the lake. The General, accompanied by Colonel Grant, Prince Date, Mr. Yoshida and the writer, left the palace and proceeded to the summer-house. Colonel Grant wore the uniform of his rank. The remainder of the party were in morning costume. We passed under the trees, and toward the bridge. The Imperial carriage had been hauled up under the shade of the trees, the horses taken out. The guards, attendants, cavalrymen, who had accompanied the sovereign, were all seeking the shelter of the grove. We crossed the bridge and entered the summer-house. Preparations had been made for the Emperor, but they were very simple. Porcelain flowerpots, with flowers, and ferns, and shrubbery, were scattered about the room. One or two screens had been introduced. In the center of the room was a table with chairs around it. Behind one of the screens was another table, near the window, which looked into the lake. As the General entered, the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Imperial Household advanced, and welcomed him. Then, after a pause, we passed behind the screen, and were in the presence of the Emperor. His Majesty was standing before the table in undress uniform, wearing only the ribbon of his order. General Grant advanced, and the Emperor shook hands with him. To the rest of the party, he simply bowed. Mr. Yoshida acted as interpreter. There was a pause, when the Emperor said:

"I have heard of many of the things you have said to my ministers in reference to Japan. You have seen the country and the people. I am anxious to speak with you on these subjects, and am sorry I have not had an opportunity earlier."

Friendship for Japan

"General Grant said he was entirely at the service of the Emperor, and was glad indeed to see him and thank His Majesty for all the kindness he had received in Japan. He might say that no one outside of Japan had a higher interest in the country or a more sincere friendship for its people.

"A question was asked which brought up the subject now paramount in political discussions in Japan—the granting of an assembly and legislative functions to the people.

"General Grant said that this question seemed to be the only one about which there was much feeling in Japan, the only one he had observed. It was a question to be considered with great care. No one could doubt that governments became stronger and nations more prosperous as they became representative of the people. This was also true of monarchies, and no monarchs were as strong as those who depended upon a parliament. No one could doubt that a legislative system would be an advantage to Japan, but the question of when and how to grant it would require careful consideration. That needed a clearer knowledge of the country than he had time to acquire. It should be remembered that rights of this kind—rights of suffrage and representation—once given could not be withdrawn. They should be given gradually. An elective assembly, to meet in Tokyo, and discuss all questions with the ministry might be an advantage. Such an assembly should not have legislative power at the outset. This seemed to the General to be the first step. The rest would come as a result of the admirable system of education which he saw in Japan.

Foreign Influence in Asia

"An expression of gratification at the treaty between Japan and the United States, which gave Japan the right to manage her own commerce, led to a conversation about foreign policy in Asia. 'Nothing,' said the General, 'has been of more interest to me than the study of the growth of European and foreign influence in Asia. When I was in India I saw what England had done with that empire. I think the British rule in for the advantage of the Indian people. I do not see what could take the place of British power but anarchy. There were some things to regret, perhaps, but a great deal to admire in the manner in which India was governed. Among these rights there is none so important as the right to control commerce. A nation's life may often depend upon her commerce, and she is entitled to all the profit that can come out of it. Japan especially seems to me in a position where the control of her commerce would enable her statesmen to relieve the people of one great burden—the land tax. The effect of so great a tax is to impoverish the people and limit agriculture. When the farmer must give a half of his crop for taxes he is not apt to raise more than will keep him alive. If the land tax could be lessened I have no doubt that agriculture would increase in Japan, and the increase would make the people richer, make them buy and consume more, and thus in the end benefit commerce as well. It seems to me that if the commerce of Japan were made to yield its proportion of the revenue, as the commerce of England, and France, and the United States, this tax could be lessened. I am glad the American Government made the treaty. I hope other powers will assent to it. But whether or not, I think I know the American people well enough to say that they have, without distinction of party, the warmest wish for the independence of Japan. We have great interests in the Pacific, but we have none that are inconsistent with the independence of these nations.'

(To Be Concluded)

JAPANESE CULTURE

Relations With Western Nations Are Reviewed

III

Robert Louis Stevenson was yet another prominent literary figure who became interested in Japan. While staying at Monterey in California for the sake of his health, he struck up a friendship with a Japanese named Taizo Masaki, one of the disciples of Shoh-in. Masaki told the novelist how Shoh-in tried to get on board the American man-of-war when Commodore Perry came to Japan and how his attempt failed. Exceedingly interested in Shoh-in's personality, Stevenson wrote an article on him entitled "Yoshida-Torajiro." He said in part:

> He failed in each particular enterprise that he attempted; and yet we have only to look at his country to see how complete has been his general success. His friends and pupils made the majority of leaders in that final Revolution, now some twelve years old; and many of them are, or were until the other day, high placed among the rulers of Japan. I must add a word; for I hope the reader will not fail to perceive that this is much the story of a heroic people as that of a heroic man. . . It is exhilarating to have lived in the same days with these great-hearted gentlemen. Only a few miles from us, to speak by the proportion of the universe, while I was droning over my lessons, Yoshida was goading himself to be wakeful with the stings of the mosquito; and, while you were grudging a penny income tax, Kusakabe (one of his pupils) was stepping to death with a noble sentence on his lips.

Stevenson must have written this article about 1878, at a time, that is, when comparatively little of Japan was known abroad and it is a measure of his greatness that he should have grasped the national characteristics of Japan as correctly as he did from a mere story.

Under the title "Two Japanese Romances," Stevenson also wrote a study of the "Chushingura," or Tale of the Forty-seven Ronin, which had been translated into English by Mr. Dickins and into French by M. Gausseron. Here again his penetrating insight illuminates the subject, which in this case is that of the morals peculiar to Japan in the feudal era. He says:

> . . . .And yet innumerable episodes are, in themselves, touching and pleasant. The good women, the simple homes illuminated by respectful love, the honest pieties which tempt the ronins from the dark path of duty, are dwelt upon and made amiable in our eyes . . . There is even something in this continual return of the motive, this moral "air and variations," which faintly reminds us of the elaborate method of such a book as Quatre-Vingt-Treize and the manner of Dumas had been more suitable in such a case than the manner of Hugo. Indeed, I have a thought of regret that this excellent fable never fell into the hands of the author of the Mousquetaires. He could have given it the fire and action which it somewhat lacks; he would have put some deviltry into the fighting; and his spirited, boyish but really adequate presentation of character was excellently suited to so chivalrous a tale.

Tolstoy, Sohoh Tokutomi and Abe

Tolstoy, unlike Daudet and Stevenson, does not seem to have written any article or creative piece of work which was affected by Japanese thought. But his eminent position in the nineteenth century world of letters lends importance to even his briefest references to any subject, and he did refer to Japan on two or three occasions.

The first Japanese who had any dealings with Tolstoy was, if I am not mistaken, Masutaro Konishi, with whom he collaborated in translating Laotze into Russian. But it was the visit of Sohoh Tokutomi in 1896 that impressed him most. It seems that up to that time Tolstoy had doubted whether an Oriental, whose culture and religion were quite different from those of an Occidental, could agree with him in thought. Sohoh Tokutomi's visit cleared away his doubt. He states specifically in two or three of his letters that [illegible] of the East and of the We[illegible] meet mentally on common g[illegible] And, while the Russo-Japan[illegible] war was still going on, Tolstoy sent to Iso-o Abe the following significant letter:

> Dear Mr. Abe,
>
> I am very glad that I have received your letter and a newspaper in which appears an English article you have written. I have not doubted that there are many rational, moral and religious persons in Japan, who are opposed to the evils of the war which is raging between these two nations. And I am now deeply delighted to have just obtained a positive proof of it.

When I think I have a dear friend in Japan, my heart leaps up with joy......

Turning now to painting, it is interesting to recall that de Goncourt the French novelist, took a fancy to ukiyoye and wrote a book on the subject. Tadmasa Hayashi was the man who gave him his knowledge of ukiyoye and provided him with the opportunity to acquire some of them. Hayashi, dealt in Japanese curios and paintings in Paris at the time when Japan was reopened to the outside world and besides de Goncourt numbered among his customers such men as Emile Zola nnd Georges Clemenceau.

That was the period when the impressionist school was founded, with the aim of reforming the French world of painting, and the ukiyoye were gladly seized upon and studied for the ideas they suggested. But the influence of the ukiyoye dates back to a time previous to Hayashi's. In 1862, when the International Exhibition was opened in London, many Japanese works of art were shown publicly for the first time. Great attention was given them, particularly the paintings, by the artists and critics of the day.

Claude Monet was particularly impressed by the ukiyoye. He saw them for the first time when he went to Holland to avoid the disturbances of the Franco-Prussian War, Holland having acquired an excellent collection of Japanese works of art as a result of her monopoly over Japanese trade during the Tokugawa period. Monet took an especial fancy to Hiroshige's landscape paintings. He was deeply struck with their vivid colourings and thereafter, it is said, his own paintings became even more vivid than before.

Even more closely affected by Hiroshige was the great American painter, James Whistler. In one of his essays, he remarks: "The story of the beautiful is already complete . . . . broidered with the birds upon the fan of Hokusai, at the foot of Fujiyama." One critic speaks of his painting as being a mixture of the softness and atmosphere of the French impressionists, the tone of Diego Velasquez, the bright harmony of Japanese painting and his own personality. It is true that Mr. Strange, in his Hiroshige, has recently denied that Whistler was influenced by Hiroshige, but in this he differs from most other art critics.

From quite a different viewpoint Arthur Morrison the novelist has noticed the elegance of Japanese painting. While the impressionists will only look at Hiroshige, Hokusai, Tan-yu, Kohrin and a few others, Morrison has found suggestive beauty in the frescoes of the Hohryuji Temple, the statues of Prince Shohtoku in the Ninnaji Temple, the scrolls of Kei-on and Nobusane, the landscapes of Shubun and Noh-ami, and the pictures of Rikyo Yanagi, Buson and Taigadoh. He also admires the Buddhist pictures of Choh-Densu and the picture of Shohki catching a demon.

According to Morrison, the characteristics of Japanese painting are conciseness, directness and earnestness. A Japanese painter has only one chance to make a good picture; he cannot touch up on his work with the brush as an oil painter does. He commits himself at the moment of putting brush to paper. He finds an inexpressible charm in this point.

As for the lofty elegance of Japanese painting, I remember the significant words which a Frenchman once used in a critique of Gahoh Hashimoto's work. "Japan," he said, "is a misty or foggy country. A landscape which is now visible will soon become invisible. This has made the Japanese people sensible of the uncertainty of life. Accordingly they keenly realize the truth of the Buddhist doctrine that all things are uncertain and mutable. If we intend to appreciate the landscapes of Gahoh, it is essential that we recognize this."

Speaking of Gahoh, we must not forget to thank Fenollosa, who recognized the true merits of both this painter and Hohgai Kano, and who encouraged the progress and development of the art of painting during the Meiji period. Tenshin (Kakuzo) Okakura also contributed much to the introduction of Japanese painting to the West, where he has a wide reputation on account of his classic work The Book of Tea. Judith Gautier, by the way, wrote on the tea ceremony in one of her articles.

Ragusa and Japanese Arts

Vincenzo Ragusa pioneered the introduction of Japanese industrial arts to the West. Coming here to lecture at the Tokyo Fine Arts School, he was immediately struck with the high standard of industrial art in this country. For a long time he had lamented the decline of industrial arts in Italy and saw a chance at last to restore them to their former state of prosperity. While here he gathered together a large and varied collection of industrial art objects and, on his return to Italy, established a technological school at Palermo, Sicily, with the aid of a number of Japanese artisans who accompanied him. In this task, the help of his wife, who was a teacher of gold lacquering, proved invaluable. His school prospered and was soon elevated to the standing of a technological college, with its expenses borne by the State.

Although Ragusa's is the only school of its kind I know of in the West, there is no doubt that the industrial arts of Japan have been introduced to other countries. The number of imported imitations of Japanese industrial arts in London is sufficient indication of this.

My subject is a formidable one and I have only been able to touch on its more important aspects here. I have been obliged to omit a great deal. I have not said much about Japan's great interpreter, Lafcadio Hearn, nor have I mentioned how much of our new literature since the Meiji era has been introduced to the world and how it has been received. I have the works of Kan Kikuchi and Ashihei Hino particularly in mind in this connection. And I have not had time to describe the influence of the hana-michi on Max Reinhardt's technique of dramatic production.

But I shall be satisfied if this article has done even one thing. A representative of one of the great Powers said once in explanation of the feeling of hostility toward Japan that prevailed after the first Great War, "Japan is nothing but an imitator of Western culture; she has become powerful notwithstanding the fact that she never contributed anything original to us."

I think I have proved that this statement is, to say the least, extremely far-fetched.

(End)

SUPERSTITIONS IN JAPAN

Beliefs Go Through Various Stages of Evolution

By S. ABE

I

A superstition presupposes a true belief. It is difficult, however, to distinguish objectively between a true and a false belief. By invoking common sense as a yardstick, people generally dismiss a belief which could not be admitted by their common sense as a superstition. It occurs sometimes, therefore, that a belief which is dismissed by some as a superstition is embraced by others as true faith, due to differences or errors in common sense.

Opinion is usually divided even among those of rational mind with a scientific way of thinking who refuse to believe in unscientific phenomena, when they find themselves face to face with spiritual phenomena. A certain well-known authority on engineering is quoted by a magazine as saying that he had a presentiment of the death of a close relative who lived in a distant place through a physical phenomenon; namely, the rattling and shaking of his house. This contention may readily be dismissed as a superstition by those who refuse to believe in such phenomenon, while even the engineer in question would dismiss popular beliefs in the spiritual power of the fox or the badger as superstition.

In the light of modern science, most of the beliefs held by our forefathers fall into the class of superstitions, appearing as they do extremely irrational and ridiculous, but some still survive by assuming scientific forms or by adapting themselves to scientific principles. A salient case in point is psychics, which has captured popular fancy and imagination with its scientific method of experiment, though strange spiritual phenomena, which appeared in folklore, has lost popular credence. The writer is not qualified to discuss modern psychics, but suffice it to say that almost all tricks used by old psychists have been exploded. Just as modern phychists endeavor to appeal to their followers by resorting to so-called scientific methods, all fortune-tellers, physiognomists, palmists, and quack-doctors claim scientific recognition. In very rare cases does a wild belief which boldly defies science have a large following, though it is hardly necessary to add that believers of such superstitions belong to the lowest class in intelligence. The writer had occasion to come across a quack-doctor who specialized in selling a patent medicine which was claimed to be a hormone. The quack boasted that he had discovered this hormone, thanks to a revelation from Mahakala, or the God of Fortune. He was clever in appealing to the followers of Mahakala, but his ingenuity overshot the mark, because most devotees of Mahakala were struck with suspicion in associating the God with a modern scientific medicine of hormone content.

Evolutionary Stage

This may show that true and false beliefs do not confront each other being divided into two different camps, but on the contrary they act and react to each other, having gone through various stages of evolution. It not only provides eloquent commentary on the historical development of human culture, but also demonstrates the fact that beliefs held by our ancestors still survive in some form or other. A superstition which may now appear to be extremely wild was not a superstition in former days, representing then the highest level of intelligence. The writer was born in the middle of the Meiji era (1868-1912), which was marked with the busy introduction of Western scientific culture into Japan. And yet it is still fresh in his memory that every household then kept a book of divination called the Sanzeso, to which its members referred in connection with their travels, marriages, the building of houses, and loans. This "wonder book" initiated its readers into the secrets pertaining to their three existences, past, present, and future, if they referred to it on the basis of their correct date of birth. For instance, with his date of birth as the clue, the writer learned to his great astonishment that in his former existence he was a black ant living under the floor of a famous Buddhist temple at Naghno in Shinano Province and that he was born into this world as man, because his former self, the black ant, had piously listened to the chanting of the sutras day and night. Apparently, however, the writer's family members did not fully believe in the Sanzeso, though they referred to it on every important occasion by way of a long-established practice. Even now the writer cannot claim his absolute independence of the spiritual control which the Sanzeso used to exercise on him and other members of his family during his childhood. It is still a wide-spread practice in this country that the so-called inauspicious days are to be avoided when fixing the date of marriages or funerals. Many also believe that certain specified days are good for making a west-bound, north-bound or south-bound journey. Such people, therefore, start for the east and make a big detour in reaching their western destination, in case the day of their departure is unlucky for a west-bound trip.

Influence of Stars

A belief in the occult influence of the stars on human affairs is in evidence throughout the world. It is behind the popular belief in lucky and unlucky days. Divination on the basis of the Yi King (Book of Changes) was imported into Japan from China and has enjoyed a firm hold on the masses. The popularity of this sort of divination is due to the splendid natural philosophy contained in the Yi King which forms its basis as well as to mathematics which reinforces it. This ideological and scientific superiority was responsible for the appointment of an official diviner by the Government in ancient times, whose advice was sought in conducting all important affairs of state. By the term scientific, the writer, means that divination based on the Yi King contained the embryo of higher mathematics long before advanced mathematics was developed in Europe. In ancient Japan, mathematics was popularly regarded as magic or sorcery, as may be seen from the Konjaku Monogatari (Tales New and Old), written by Minamoto no Takakuni during the latter part of the Heian Period (794-1191 A.D.). The author lived in retirement at Uji, near Kyoto, where he listened to the stories of passers-by and collected them in his book. One of the stories, mentioned in the book, relates to a younger brother of Takahashi Toshihira, former governor of Tango Province. This man had no position, official or otherwise, and joined an expedition led by Kan-in Sanenari to Kyushu, where he became acquainted with a Chinese resident. He studied mathematics under this Chinese, who advised him to go over to China, where the Sung Dynasty was then flourishing, to make further studies. The Chinese told him that the mastery of mathematics would enable one to kill a man or to revive a dead man as one pleased, whereupon he promised the Chinese to accompany him to China. Meanwhile, his master's expedition was recalled to Kyoto, and he was compelled to return. Once in Kyoto, his home town, he felt too much attachment to go over to China. Indignant over this breach of promise, the Chinese left Kyushu for his home, piling curses upon him. Shortly after the departure of the Chinese, a remarkable change came over this man who suddenly became an imbecile. One evening, a party was given at his master's residence, which he also attended. As the night advanced, the ladies present wanted some amusement. Some of them jokingly asked him to tell them an interesting story. Whereupon he left his seat for a back room and returned with counting-sticks. When he arranged them in order, a storm of laughter swept the whole company, some of them clapping their hands, others kicking their legs and others shedding tears, for all were convulsed with amusement.

(To Be Continued)

Sayings of Saigo

On Feeling Sufficient

Administration has never been successful, from the days of old, in an age when men, ruler or ruled, feel themselves to be sufficient. When a man does not feel himself sufficient, he gladly listens to the advice given by the common people.

When he feels himself sufficient he soon gets angry at another's criticism of him, and in consequence wise men will refrain from giving advice to him to help him in his work.